

BY THE COUNTY COURT.

Delegates Appointed to Attend the Trans-Mississippi Convention.

A Division of School Districts—Special Tax on Property in the Old Forty-ninth District.

The county court met at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and remained in session all day. Business was transacted as follows:

In the matter of a number of numerous signed petitions praying for the construction of a road between Vassah and Alta, H. C. Woodrow of the Emma Mining company, and other representatives petitioners, appeared before the court and were given a hearing relative to the pressing need of having the road built. It was then moved and carried that a committee, consisting of the whole court, be appointed to visit the proposed location of the road, with a view of reporting the feasibility of running the road between Alta and Granite, so as to make the same a permanent highway, and further to return an estimate of the probable cost.

Master Samuel Bernstein was granted a free peddler's license.

The clerk was instructed to give the road surveyors of district No. 11 an order upon Morrison, Merrill & Company for 1,000 feet of bridge lumber and 100 pounds of spikes.

SCHOOL DISTRICT ANNEAUXION.

Residents of school districts Nos. 59 and 26, strengthened by Attorney Burgen, appeared to remonstrate with the granting of the petition of the Thirty-seventh district, asking that portions of the Twenty-sixth and Fifty-seventh districts be annexed to them. The remonstrance, however, was not effective except as to the Twenty-sixth district, and the following report of the committee appointed to look into the matter was adopted:

Your committee, consisting of Messrs. Morris and Hamberger, recommended that the petition of Vincent Shurtliff et al., asking for the annexation of certain portions of the Fifty-seventh and Twenty-sixth school districts to the Thirty-seventh school district, be granted in so far as it relates to the north one-half of sections 22 and 23, township 2, range 1 east, in the Fifty-seventh district, and when so annexed become a part of the Thirty-seventh.

AS OLD ASYLUM ACCOUNT.

The territorial asylum sent in a bill for \$383.18 for the care of Mrs. Jane Bult from Sept. 19, 1885, to March 8, 1888, being half of the amount due up to the date upon which the territory assumed the entire expense of keeping the insane inmate. The matter was referred to Selectman Hamberger.

The county physician reported patients in the city localities as follows: St. Mark's, 2; St. Mary's, 1; Deseret, 2; total, 5. Filed.

John G. Rupp, road supervisor of district No. 23, advised that his resignation of office was accepted, and that he was leaving the city for his home in California.

William M. Miller was appointed road supervisor of district No. 7, in place of Joseph Muirbrook.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DELEGATES.

In order that Salt Lake county may be credibly represented at the Trans-Mississippi congress which convenes at Ogden on April 25th, the following gentlemen were named as delegates:

Salt Lake city—O. W. Powers, James P. Woodman, C. E. Allen and L. J. Starbuck.

Murray—Harry Haynes and L. S. Anshin.

Alta—T. W. Buzze and H. C. Wallace.

Bingham—F. L. Cushing and William J. Strickland.

Sandy—Wells Clark and T. E. Marriotti.

A PORTHOLE DISTRICT TAX.

The petition of certain residents of school district No. 40 was taken up and granted. The petitioners showed to the court that on July 1, 1892, the said district was the owner of a large tract of property used for school purposes to the value of \$16,000. That on the date aforesaid school district No. 40 was annexed to the Forty-ninth district No. 40. The aforesaid district No. 40 was possessed of no property whatever and the petitioners prayed that the county court direct the assessment of the property formerly in the Forty-ninth district to pay such proportion of the cost of said school property as the value of the Forty-ninth district was in proportion to the assessed valuation of the Forty-ninth district.

WILL DEMAND DAMAGES.

The Charges Against Miss Chase Ignored—Court Orders.

It has been learned that the grand jury voted unanimously to ignore the charge of falsifying accounts against Miss Kate Chase, the ex-manager of the Farmers' Mercantile company at Hoytville, who was before them last Thursday and Friday. It is understood that Miss Chase will immediately retain a lawyer and bring a suit against the stockholders of the said mercantile company for damages to her reputation, in view of the prosecution to which she has been subjected.

Failure to Support.

Amanda A. Phelps filed a suit for divorce against Charles D. Phelps in the Third district court yesterday, and prays for a decree upon the grounds of failure to support. The parties were married in Illinois eleven years ago, and have one child aged 8 years.

District Court Orders.

BEFORE JUDGE KANE.

James Johnson vs. C. O. Whittemore et al.; order of reference set aside and case dismissed as to defendants W. H. Sherman and H. A. Partridge; cross complaint dismissed as to C. O. Whittemore, Sarah L. Whittemore, James Johnson and H. A. Partridge; default of all others except J. A. Frisch, and decree for plaintiff as prayed, and in favor of cross-complaint.

George H. Church vs. Harrison Childers et al.; default of defendants rendered and judgment in favor of plaintiff.

Edward L. Sheets vs. Milando Pratt et al.; default of defendants, and decree in favor of plaintiff as prayed.

Old Jordan and Galena Mining company vs. the Niagara Mining and Smelting company; injunction issued on bond given.

Before Judge Bartch.

I. Mott Iverson vs. Salt Lake city; five days' additional time in which to amend complaint.

D. Alexander vs. J. K. Burnham et al.; hearing on order to show cause why defendants should not be restrained from ejecting plaintiff continued until Saturday.

Colorado Midland Railway company vs. E. C. Coffin; motion to set aside referee's report set for Saturday.

THE SINGLE TAX.

Hon. Thomas G. Shearman's Lecture on the Subject.

He Expounds on the Alleged Evils of the Present Systems of Taxation—The Remedy Proposed.

Honorable Thomas G. Shearman of New York, whose name is well known throughout the land, gave a lecture on taxation last evening in the old Federal court room, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association Debating club. Mr. Shearman's consent to lecture was obtained at a late day, and consequently the meeting was not well advertised. Notwithstanding this, however, a fair sized and attentive audience, among whom were many representatives, greeted the distinguished speaker.

After being introduced by Mr. N. B. Dresser, president of the debating club, Mr. Shearman spoke for about an hour. The attention of men, he said, had been directed as much as needed to the question of taxation; but lately there has been great dissatisfaction in all quarters over the inequality of our taxes, which has led to the proposal of many remedies. The attention of the thoughtful is particularly called to the evils of the present systems, which make the poor man pay too great a proportion of the revenue for the support of the government. Take the poll tax, for instance, which makes the poor man, who makes but a dollar a day, pay as much as the man who has millions.

All indirect taxation should be totally done away with, for such taxation too often places the burden on the producer or consumer, and lets the big moneyed men go free. Such a system is not founded in justice and should not be sanctioned.

The tax on personal property, on the result of man's labor, should also be abolished, because it tends to discourage labor. But there is another evil effect of this tax which should condemn it. It leaves too much to the honesty of man. No matter how rigid your laws, no matter how strict your system, the tax on personal property will never make the rich pay their proportion of taxes; they will always find some way to evade the law. There is one system of enforcing the law which would make the rich pay their proportion of taxes; that is, the system of making the rich pay for the cost of the government.

Some who admit that the personal property tax does not reach the rich man advocate the system of having taxpayers make an sworn statement of their property; and when it is presented to these people that such a system means wholesale perjury on the part of taxpayers, the answer is always returned that such men wish to sell their souls to the devil, let them do so and take the consequences. But such a system does not reach the rich man either. Where will he commit perjury where he will commit perjury to save \$5,000 in taxes, and what consolation is it to those who pay the taxes to know that the devil will get the souls of these perjurors? Nine-tenths of the taxpayers tell lies when they stand in sworn returns, and where assessors make returns they lie, notwithstanding they are brought in other respects. This is a heavy burden to place on the shoulders of the people, and it is to be hoped that the legislature of Utah did one sensible act in taking off the tax on mortgages in Utah for the effect of that tax was to help the eastern money lender and hurt the people at home. No one paid the tax on mortgages but the home people. The speaker knew this because he loaned money in Utah for years on mortgages and never paid a cent of taxes.

THE SINGLE TAX REMEDY.

The remedy proposed is to exempt personal property, and thus do away with perjury and prying assessors. No taxes shall be levied on improvements, for taxes discourage improvements. The tax they would present the anomaly of the Utah people paying to bring a copper smelter here and then taxing it out of existence, like poison, enter into a basin and then throwing it out.

In lieu of the present system we will introduce one which nature has provided. In nature each man must pay for the ground rent for every inch of ground that is used—in large cities more because of more advantages—in country places less on account of disadvantages, and we propose to tax those ground rents and thus introduce a system which will not put a fine on a man for honesty, or for making improvements. No man's sworn statements are to be relied on, but a certain proportion of the value of the ground is to be charged. It is the only tax that cannot be shifted, and though it will not bring the miller, nor make a William Waldorf Astor of us all, nor give us all swallow tail coats, it will give each man a chance to enjoy the result of his labors.

There were many questions directed at the speaker after he had closed his remarks, but all were readily answered.

PARK CITY MINES.

Crescent Laborers Strike—Ontario Miners Laid Off.

PARK CITY, April 16.—The Ontario mill shipped the following bullion during the past week: Forty-five bars, containing 26,324 fine ounces of silver.

The Ontario company received a car of Truitts this week, which will be taken to the mine and used for truckage.

Mr. John Varcoe has obtained a lease of the Mayflower dump, and will commence digging operations at once.

The Crescent and Union concentrators are undergoing repairs and it is expected that they will begin operations about the 1st of May.

The work of shoveling the road to the Daly mine was completed this week, but are hauling will probably not commence until the 1st of May.

Most of the miners of the Ontario mine were laid off during the past week, owing to the bad condition of the roads. There is about a month's supply of ore at the mine and it is probable that the mine will not haul until that is run through, and the usual spring repairs made at the mine.

Messrs. Pope and Campbell have the contract for building the new Macintosh sampler. Grading was commenced on Wednesday last and the work will be rushed through as speedily as possible.

The new building which these men are improving and will be a model in its completeness.

A force of men were put to work the past week shoveling the snow from the Crescent tramway, but after a few days labor they struck for higher wages and were consequently laid off. The work was being done for the Kansas City smelters, who were anxious to obtain the ore.

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Crescent ore for fluxing purposes, and they wrote to Superintendent McGregor authorizing him to have the work done at their expense. The men were obtaining \$2 per day and refused to work any longer at that figure. The work will be stopped for the present unless the smelters agree to pay the men the price asked, viz: \$2.50 per day.

Mining Concentrators.

Silver, \$2 1/4; lead, \$1.12 1/2. Wells, Fargo & Co., yesterday received: Mingo bullion, \$14,810. R. B. Jones & Co. received: Ores, \$4,400; bullion, \$3,800. The Taylor & Brunton sampler has received two cars of Eureka ore.

ECKMARK'S DEATH.

The Unfortunate Man Was Killed by Falling Debris.

Coroner Taylor held an inquest yesterday afternoon over the remains of I. E. Eckmark, the unfortunate miner whose body was found in Big Cottonwood canyon a few days ago. It seems that the deceased, when in the city, boarded with Mrs. Lawson, at 428 South Sixth East, and during the first week in March he left for Big Cottonwood, where he had a claim, stating that he would return in four days. As nothing was heard from him for over a month, an inquiry was set on foot, and Messrs. Hemphill and Walker, found him dead in his cabin, which was buried under twelve feet of snow near the Mill D fork of Big Cottonwood. The upper portion of the cabin had been carried away and the interior was packed solidly with snow. The searchers ran a tunnel into the place and found the body lying in bed with the timbers scattered about it and one arm raised as though to ward off a blow. The deceased was badly bruised about the head, and the theory of mining men is that the top of the cabin was blown off in a gale, Eckmark being killed by a blow from a timber. It is supposed that the snow then fell.

The jurors, Fred Palmer, Daniel Dunne and Charles Stinson, returned a verdict setting forth that death resulted from injuries accidentally received, and the funeral was held later in the day, the interment taking place at Mt. Olivet.

Eve's Daughters.

Marion Harland, on pages 102 and 105 of her popular work, "Eve's Daughters; or, Common Sense for Maid, Wife and Mother," says:

"Every woman should be able to recover its normal strength—an Allcock's Porous Plaster is an excellent comforter, combining the sensation of the warm blanket with the support of a bandage with certain tonic qualities developed in the wearing. It should be kept over the seat of uneasiness for several days—in obstinate cases, for a fortnight."

"For pain in the back wear an Allcock's Porous Plaster constantly, renewing as it wears off. This is an invaluable support when the weight on the small of the back becomes heavy and the aching incessant."

Housekeeping made easy by patronizing our Troy family washing at 5c per pound. Troy Steam Laundry, 112 Main street.

For Letter Heads.

Bill heads, statements, bill tickets and all kinds of job work send to THE HERALD. Quick work and reasonable prices assured.

A Card.

To my friends and pupils I beg to announce that I have re-opened my studio—room 425 Dooly block, on the corner of Third and Main streets, and am now teaching the Conservatory of Music. I shall continue teaching the guitar, mandolin and banjo by my rapid and thorough method, and invite all who are interested in these instruments to call on me.

Respectfully,
R. J. CARPENTER.

Room 425 Dooly Block.

Ask your neighbor where they buy those shoes that wear so long. They tell you Barnes, Hardy Co. Prices always the lowest. Call and see.

World's fair visitors, select your traveling bags and valises from our complete stock.

BROWN, TERRY & WOODRUFF CO., 142 Main street.

Nineteen Millions

"Grand Republic" cigars were sold in 1891.

Notice to Merchants.

Fine shoes to order at Hilgerts.

The leading candy factory is between the Walker and Gift shops, Main street. James G. McDonald Candy Co.

Go to Dr. Bischoff, dentist, 42 West First South street, Equitable block; four years in city. Painless extracting; fillings, \$1 and up. Beautiful teeth \$8, \$10 and \$12 per set. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call this out.

The Dunford Shoe Company are the people to buy your footgear from. Durability, comfort and reasonable prices are the principal features. 14 E. First St.

The Deseret Savings Bank.

The attention of those desiring to open savings accounts is called to the Deseret Savings bank, which allows interest on deposits at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, compounded quarterly. Money loan on approved real estate security. Its officers are as follows:

JAMES LITTLE, President.

MOSIS THATCHER, Vice-President.

E. A. SMITH, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

JNO. E. WINDER, J. R. BARNES, JAMES SHARP, D. H. PERRY, MOSIS THATCHER, J. T. LITTLE, HENRY DINWIDDIE, ELIAS A. SMITH, L. S. HILLS, W. W. RITER, J. C. CUTLER, F. W. JENNINGS, GEORGE ROMNEY.

Be Sure You Insure.

And when you insure, remember the great North American company, represented in Utah by

HEBER J. GRANT & Co.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's Discovery know its value, and those who have not will know its value when they try it. Call on the advertised druggist and get a Trial Bottle, Free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen and Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, Free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing. A. C. Smith & Co.'s Drug Store.

Ballard's Snow Lin